

strongly inclined to indulge in the very trifling luxury of smoking a cigar. The easiest way for us to light it is, to lay a bit of paper by the side of the scattered kernels of powder and make use of our flint and steel. We have warned the block-heads thoroughly! Why then should we deny ourselves this small gratification?

Paul would forever deny himself the luxury of eating meat, if it made his brother to offend. But what seems to us most preposterous is, that Radix should undertake to justify indulgence, and deprecate self-denial, from their comparative smallness. If he will acknowledge the sinfulness, dare he plead the smallness of the sin, in extenuation? For illustration: He calls his child to account for the sin of lying. The child's plea is, "Father, it was a very small lie, and it was a very great gratification to me; why then should I deny myself? As for those incorrigible liars who make it their whole livelihood to speak falsely, I have warned them against the present and future consequences of their awful deeds, but why should I make the great sacrifice of setting them my small example? Who would raise a feather to oppose a tornado?"

Otherwise, if Radix will make it only a matter of expediency, certainly the facts that the self-denial would be small, while on the other hand the ill effects are great and overwhelming, are the best reasons why he should forego.

(6) "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright."—Prov. xxiii. 31.

Here is "Holy Writ" forbidding even to look upon wine.—Again: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."—Prov. xx. 1.

Again: "Whoredom, and wine, & new wine, take away the heart."—Hos. vi. 9.

Here wine is ranked with whoredom, as alike destructive of the heart.

But, suppose we had failed to find the passage that, in so many words, condemns the use of wine: would it therefore be safe to conclude that we are at liberty to use it? By no means. Where is the passage of Holy Writ to be found that directly, and in so many words, forbids bigamy or polygamy? Because such a passage cannot be found, and because the Wise Man, who received understanding at his request, from the Lord, was a most egregious polygamist, shall we therefore conclude that polygamy is justifiable?

(7) For some reason or another Radix has either neglected or forgotten to define "excess" of wine. He has left us entirely in the dark as to what he means by the term. If he has taken it for granted that the term at once addresses itself to the understanding of all, he should not have forgotten that former tests are now very generally rejected. New standards are set up, which occasion insuperable difficulties. The mischief is, that not only the mercury, but the graduation itself, varies precisely according to the temperature of the moral atmosphere. The problem to be solved is, where shall cipher be placed? For one, we should place it at the bottom, and all above, on the scale of *beverage*, we should denominate *excess*. Now as Radix is pleased to style this fanaticism and Popery, we do not see but he will be under the necessity of defining, before we can proceed with the discussion of this point. So utterly are we at a loss, when we undertake to imagine what his definition will be, that we cannot even "guess" whether he will tell how often one may drink, or how much he may take of a draught, or whether he will fix the pitch, to which the animal spirits shall be exalted. Come brother, define—define.

(8) See note (4), where it is denied that alcohol is one of God's creatures.

(9) Radix is certainly one of the last men from whom we should have expected complaints against discussion, as tending to lead astray from truth. We exhort him here to "solemnly pause," long enough to inquire and find out whether there be not selfishness, or appetite, or some other lion in the way.

(10) At the very threshold we denounce and abjure any innovation on any positive institution of our Lord. Hands off, we say, to all who would intrude here. Only be sure to have the fruit of the vine; and not a commixture of poisonous drugs. The inconsistency of making a sacramental use of that of which we will not make a common use, because the latter is hurtful remains to be shown. The argument that would establish such a position, would have held good against the use of unleavened bread. All will acknowledge that unleavened bread would be unwholesome for common use. But who will say

that it was therefore inconsistent for the Jews to make the use of it they did, in obedience to the Divine command?

(11) See note (4). Two questions:—1. If we may use a given amount of alcohol in wine and cider, why may our neighbor, for whom it is more convenient, and less expensive and hurtful, use an equal amount of alcohol in whiskey? 2. What but the temperate use—falsely so called—leads to the intemperate use? "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him."—Hab. ii. 15.

"If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth: lest I make my brother to offend."—1 Cor. vii. 13.

For the Telegraph.
TO THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Suggested by an interview with them.

Well, this is passing strange—but is it true? That you are two in one and one in two? Perchance ye juggle—do I understand? Are ye not dwellers in some fairy land?

Well, this is Nature's freak; and has she joined, (Mysterious union!) body and the mind? I speak profanely—no—'twas Nature's Lord, 'Tis he created—formed you by his word, And sent you to this wretched world, to shame

Too many here, who wear the Christian name: Who turn the curled lip, the scornful eye, On a dark brother, as he passes by; Or, Judas like, some cursed ambush lay— Kiss but to wound, and smile but to betray.

Say, are ye one in spirit, one in thought? Are one's perceptions to the other brought? And to each other's bosom bare, That both may read the page that's written there?

O'er the thought that glitters in the eye, Oft by the other passed unheeded by?

And are ye one in pleasure, one in pain? Is each sensation echoed back again? What if some troublous passion heaves the breast, Then can the other hush it into rest?

Say, do the smiles of joy, the tears of woe, Brighten together and together flow?

O tell us, (for perchance ye sometimes stray, As we poor wanderers, from the narrow way) Say, when the heart of one's with sorrow pressed, Is there not throbbing at the other's breast?

Or, if a brother's voice ascend to heaven, Does not the other feel the sin forgiven?

Young strangers, one, whose humble home confines, Presents the tribute of these idle lines: No Academic groves the muse inspire, No learned halls awake the poet's lyre, No house nor lands has he, nor gay attire, No titled dignities, nor noble sire, Nor glittering pageantry, which fools admire.

He seeks from mortals no immortal name, Would blush to hear the noisy tramp of fame; Far from Ambition's haunt has learned to stray, Contented quite to tread his lowly way;

To tell immortal they can be forgiven, And point the sinner's wandering eye to heaven. Put now a word at parting—and the spell Of my brief dream is broken; and I say, Farewell.

When this fair world shall wield her magic power, To pour enchantment on the festive hour; When fairies lead the dance and sylphs sing, And glittering pageants their full splendour fling:

Ay, when ye do receive the welcome greet, Where wealth and pleasure, youth and beauty meet, Then hear the voice of Wisdom gently say, Tread softly now—earth smiles but to betray.

Go, then, and tread your hour upon the stage, The passing wonder of the present age, 'Tis but a moment—life's poor play is o'er, And you, and I, and they, are known no more.

Together may you rise, together rest— Rejoice together, be together blessed; And when each earthly scene and you must part, And the last life-drop rushes from the heart, Then may ye fall together, hand in hand, And speed your passage to the spirit land.

AMOS.
HAMPTON, N. Y.

* The Siamese Twins are quite dark

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE, FRIDAY, April 8.

Mr. Ruggles presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Maine, on the subject of abolition movements; which were read, and, on motion that the resolutions be laid on the table and printed, a considerable and animated discussion took place, in which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Brown, Mr. Morris, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Preston participated.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THURSDAY, April 7.

Mr. Grennell moved to suspend the Rules of the House to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for the distribution, for a limited time, of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States of the Union, according to their respective federal population, as ascertained by the last census of the United States, with such reservations of land or money in favor of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as may be just, equitable, and expedient.

The motion was decided as follows: Yeas, 63—Nays, 108.

So the House refused to suspend the

Rules so as to allow Mr. Grennell to move his resolution.

On motion of Mr. May, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

The question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in the amendment striking out ten thousand acres of land, and inserting 20,000 dollars, as a grant for the erection of public buildings in the Territory.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause allowing the Governor \$2,000 per annum as Governor, and \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and inserting \$2,500 as his salary both as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Agreed to.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, April 11.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Wisconsin.

Mr. Crittenden moved to disagree to the first amendment of the House, which reduces the salary of the Governor, and, after some brief remarks from Mr. Clayton, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Benton, the motion was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 11.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, moved to amend the third amendment of the House, which appropriates 20,000 dollars for the public buildings, by striking out *twenty*, and inserting *ten*, but the amendment was negatived.

The other amendments of the House were then concurred in.

Mr. Slade, after stating that he was not present when the State of Vermont was called, asked leave to present a petition; which was not objected to.

Mr. Slade then presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the city of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a Constitution which sanctions the existence of slavery, and prohibits the abolition thereof, and called for its reading.

The reading of the memorial was objected to, and

The Chair stated that the gentleman from Vermont had a right to call for its reading.

Mr. Hannegan moved to re-consider the assent given by the House to the presentation of the memorial.

The Chair stated that the motion was in order.

Mr. Glascock suggested that, as the petition related to the subject of the abolition of slavery, it was referred, without question, on reading, to the select committee on that subject.

After some conversation on points of order connected with the subject,

The Chair, upon examining the memorial, decided that, under the order of the House, appointing a select committee on the subject, the memorial was referred to that committee.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, April 12.

SLAVERY IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. Clay rose to present several petitions which had come into his hands. They were signed by citizens of Philadelphia, many of whom were known to be of the first respectability, and the others were, no doubt, entitled to the highest consideration.

The petitions were directed against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, while there was a clause in her Constitution prohibiting any future legislation for the abolition of slavery within her limits. He had felt considerable doubt as to the proper disposition which he should make of these petitions, while he wished to acquit himself of the duty entrusted to him.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas had passed the Senate, and gone to the other House. It was possible that it would be returned from that branch with an amendment, which would bring this subject into consideration. He wished the petitioners had selected some other organ. He did not concur in the prayer of the petitioners. He thought that Arkansas, and another State or Territory south of 40 degrees, had the entire right, according to the compromise made on the Missouri question, to frame its Constitution, in reference to slavery, as it might think proper. He adhered to the opinions on this point which he held on a former memorable occasion, which would be in the recollection of Senators. He would only ask that one of these memorials be read, and that the whole of them should then be laid on the table.

Mr. King of Alabama, expressed his regret that the Senator from Kentucky, had introduced these petitions while a bill was pending in the other branch, in the progress of which it was probable that this question would be stirred. If the presentation of these petition should bring up again the agitation which was produced by the discussion of the Missouri question, it would be difficult to predict the consequences which might ensue. When the Missouri question was under consideration he acted with the Senator from Kentucky, and agreed to give up certain rights of the new States for the purpose of conciliation. But he would now say that never again would he give up any thing for the purpose of conciliating another quarter of the country. He repeated his astonishment and concern that the Senator from Kentucky should have brought forward the petition.

Mr. Clay said he felt unaffected surprise at the expression of regret contained in the language of the Senator from Alabama as to the presentation of these petitions. I (said Mr. Clay) feel no regret. The subject of these petitions I do not approve, and I stated my disapprobation. I should have been happy had the petitioners chosen another organ. I stated further that my opinions were unchanged. But these

petitions have been committed to my care. In presenting them I only performed a duty—a duty, in reference to petitions, of a constitutional, almost a sacred character. I have presented the petitions, but I have asked for no other action on them than the mere laying of them on the table, although I might have done so, as the bill is yet before the other branch. It is highly competent to the legislative authority to pass another bill to control this clause in the Constitution of Arkansas. I have asked no such thing. If the question should be stirred in the other branch, as seems to be apprehended by the Senator from Alabama, it is better that the petitions be presented here. Here they are. I have merely performed a duty in presenting them; yet I am chided, chided at least in tone, by the Senator from Alabama for having done so. Sure I am, sir, that in this tone of chiding there is not another Senator on this floor who will participate.

As to the principle of compromise, (Mr. C. continued) there were several epochs from which gentlemen might take their start. The adoption of the Constitution was a compromise; the settlement of the Missouri question was the second epoch; the adjustment of the tariff was the third. The principle illustrated in all these great cases it was highly desirable should be carried out. These persons who now come before Congress think it hard that they should be excluded from any participation in the soil south of 40 deg. which was won by the aid of their treasure and their valor. Perhaps the hardship was equally severe on those whose habits have rendered them familiar with slavery, that they are virtually excluded from a residence in any of the States north of the line of forty. He concluded with saying, that he had defended the principle of compromise in the Missouri question with as much zeal, if not as much ability, as the Senator from Alabama.

The petitions were then laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, presented petitions similar to those presented by the Senator from Kentucky. He had been doubtful whether he should present them, as he was opposed to their object, and would adhere to the Missouri compromise. He moved to lay the petitions on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

ITEMS.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.—From a friend in New York who is well acquainted with the Anti-Slavery Office there—dated March 8—

"You have but little idea of the increase of this (the Anti-Slavery) Office, within six months past. More than ten thousand copies of our various periodical publications have been taken up by voluntary cash subscribers within that time. And subscribers are daily pouring in from all quarters at the rate of more than a thousand per month. Besides there is an increasing demand for gratuitous distribution.

A slaveholder has recently paid us between 60 and 70 dollars for anti-slavery books, pamphlets, tracts, papers, &c., which he has extensively distributed in the slave states. It we cannot get agents in the north, the Lord will send them from the south—and money too! If the post-office is closed against us, the God of the oppressed will open some other door, through which our publications and our principles will find access, and do their work. Yes, brother B. our cause is of God, and ere long, by his blessing, we shall achieve a glorious victory over every foe to the "unalienable rights" of man."—*Philanthropist*.

RIOT. On last day evening, while Mr. Cheever, of Salem, Ms. was delivering a temperance address in Concord, this state, some evil disposed persons attempted to break up the meeting by ringing the bell for fire. But being unsuccessful in this, they formed a design to insult Mr. Cheever in the night. They went through the streets blowing horns, and finally halted close to the house of Mr. Bouton, where Mr. Cheever put up. One of the party went to the door and rapped and pounded, saying he wanted to see the man who dreamed the dream. A police officer soon appeared and ordered them away. They then departed and went to the State House yard, where they burnt a man of straw, which they had prepared for the occasion.

On the next day seven of these persons were arrested and put upon trial before Justices Cady & Coffin. The names of the persons arrested are Benj. Speed, C. C. Hodgdon, Artemas Evans, J. F. Dow, S. T. Tracy, Richard Jenness, and Charles Frost. All except Jenness were fined a small sum with the cost of court. Jenness was acquitted.

The committee of the Concord Total Abstinence Society, who maintained the supremacy of the laws by prosecuting these individuals, are entitled to the thanks of community. Let the same course be taken by the intelligent and virtuous wherever mobs and riots are raised and soon we should hear no more of their acts of violence and disgrace.—*Morning Star*.

Recital in Rochester.—We understand that a Sabbath or two since, ninety persons were admitted to the first Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y. under the pastoral care of Rev. Tryon Edwards.

These, with a considerable number more admitted to the same church, since the commencement of the year, are the fruits of a revival still in progress in that city.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have voted to take away the charters of the State Bank of Boston and the People's Bank of Roxbury, for usurious practices in violating the law regulating interest and exchange.

They had taken more than legal interest by ingenious devices to get round the law. The report recommending the forfeiture of the charters of the two banks was accepted by the following vote: Yeas 287; nays 138. Whole number voting 325.

The receipts and expenditures of Massachusetts are stated as follows:

The revenue of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year 1835, was derived from the following sources:—

Bank tax, \$305,000
Auction tax, 55,000
Prin. and int. for east'n lands 45,000
Int. on deposits city bank, 3,000
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1836 73,501 71

\$481,501 71

TO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

The secretary of each Anti-Slavery Society is earnestly requested to report, upon the reception of this notice, to the Secretary for Domestic Correspondence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, information as follows:

1. The present list of officers in his or her Society.

2. Is the Society auxiliary to the American, or to some auxiliary of the American?

[N. B. "Any Anti-Slavery Society, or association, founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Society.—The officers of each auxiliary society shall be ex-officio members of the Parent Institution, and shall be entitled to deliberate and vote in the transaction of its concerns."—*Constitution of Am. Anti-Slavery Society, Art. IX.*]

3. What is the date of the Society's formation—its original number of members and its present number?

Each secretary of a state or county Society is requested to forward all the information, as above, in his possession in regard to the societies in his state or county.

Address simply "E. Wright Jr. 144 Nassau St. New York." The Postage may be unpaid, if the writer pleases, provided the letter be mailed before the 20th of April.

To all secretaries, or other persons who make report as above, the THIRD ANNUAL REPORT will be sent gratuitously as soon as printed.

A project is on foot at New Orleans for the construction of a ship canal of eight miles in length, to lead from the Mississippi to the ocean. It is to commence about three miles below Fort Jackson, and pass through the prairie on the left bank of the river. The cost is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

According to accounts from Milan, the rise in the price of silks is really extraordinary. Within a few days it had augmented from 25 to 30 per cent. and the finer qualities even to 40. Higher rates still are expected, as the manufacturers of Lyons, Zurich and Germany cannot get silk enough to execute the orders they have received from New-York.

From the Emancipator.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held (with divine permission) on Tuesday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the city of N. Y.—An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and addresses are expected from several gentlemen. Auxiliary Societies are requested to send delegates, and it is hoped every auxiliary will be represented. The friends of the cause throughout the Union are invited to attend. Delegates are requested to report their names at the Society's Rooms, No. 144 Nassau street, immediately on their arrival in the city.

A meeting of the delegates will be held on the day previous to the Anniversary, at 4 o'clock P. M. There will be meetings of the Society for business after the Anniversary, during two or more days.

JOHN RANKIN, Committee
LEWIS TAPPAN, of
SIMEON S. JOCELYN, Arrangements.
New-York, March 14, 1836.

PROTESTANT MEETING IN MAY, 1836.

A meeting to defend and promote the principles of the Reformation will be held in New-York, in the Canal St. Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, the tenth day of May, 1836.

Brother Leland Huntly is about removing from Hubbardston to Orwell, and wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.

Capital Punishment.—It will be recollected that the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act abolishing capital punishment, in all cases except murder. The Senate has rejected the bill, by a vote of 22 to 11.

A riot took place at the polls in Quebec, on the 23d ult.

The Hudson River was open up to Albany about the 10th inst., which is said to be 20 days later than it opened last year, and 2 day later than it was ever known to be closed before.

An Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Hinesburgh, on fast-day, 13th inst., consisting of about 50 members. Our informant thinks that the number may easily, and will soon, be doubled.—President, John Ide; Vice President, Elisha Smedley; Secretary, C. E. Miles; Treasurer, W. S. Baldwin.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST is already greater than we are well able to sustain.—This must be our excuse for not exchanging with all who solicit.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.
Increase Jones, \$1.00.—Samuel T. Havens, 50
—B. B. March 1.90.—Rockwell & Pratt 1.00.—Zera Hamilton 1.00

NOTICE.
BRANDON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this society will be holden at the East School-house, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, precisely, for the discussion of the following question:

Ought slave-holders to be admitted to fellowship and communion in Christian churches?

As the discussion will not be limited to the members of the society, the inhabitants of the village and vicinity generally are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board,
E. MAXHAM, Sec.

N. B.—The Monthly Concert of Prayer will be holden on the evening previous, at the vestry of the Baptist meeting-house.

MARRIED.
In Pittsford, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Josiah Leonard, to Miss Olive P. Hendee, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hendee.

DIED.
In Londonderry, Apr. 7th, Lydia, wife of Sam Pierce, in the 44th year of her age.—Editors in Ohio and Michigan are requested &c.

In Leicester, 18th inst Mrs Robbins, wife of Mr. Asa Robbins.

In Rutland, on Thursday last, Doct. Thomas Hooker, aged 86.

In West Rutland, last week, Mr. Aaron Reed about 50 years of age.

In Pittsford 11 inst. of the Typhus Fever, Mrs Louisa, wife of Capt. Steven B. Holden, and daughter of Wm Jones, of Northfield, aged 27.—Printers in Vermont are requested &c.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

50 Washington-st. Boston.

G. K. & L. keep a general assortment of Books, in the various branches of Literature, Science and Theology. Also Stationery, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Among the many valuable books which they publish are the following for SCHOOLS.

PARLEY'S THEOLOGY, Fourth Edition, illustrated with Forty Plates, and a selection from the Notes of Dr. Paxton.—With additional Notes, original and selected, for the Edition, with a vocabulary of scientific terms. Edited by an eminent Physician of Boston.

YOUNG LADIES' CLASS BOOK. A selection of Lessons for Reading, in Prose and Verse. By Ebenezer Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston.

BLAKE'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—New Edition, Enlarged. Being Conversations on Philosophy, with the addition of explanatory Notes, Questions for Examination, and a dictionary of Philosophical Terms. With twenty-eight Steel Engravings. By Rev. J. L. Blake.

FIRST BOOK IN ASTRONOMY.—Designed for the use of Common Schools.—Illustrated by Steel-Plate Engravings.—By Rev J. L. Blake.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AND ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY. By Charles K. Dillaway, Principal in the Boston Public Latin School. Illustrated by elegant engravings. Third edition, improved.

ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE: by Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Philosophy. Abridged and adapted to the use of Schools and Academies, by the Author. New work.

THE CLASS BOOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY; or the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God, by the Rev. Henry Ferguson; revised, enlarged and adapted to Paxton's Illustrations, with Notes, selected and original, biographical notices, and a vocabulary of scientific terms, by the Rev. Chas. Henry Alden, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies. New work.

FIRST LESSON IN INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY. Adapted to the use of Schools. By Rev. Silas Blaisdale.

BALBI'S GEOGRAPHY. The subscribers invite the attention of Teachers to a work just published by them, entitled *An Abridgement of Universal Geography, Modern and Ancient*, chiefly compiled from the Abregé de Geographie of Adrian Balbi. By T. G. Bradford, accompanied by a splendid Atlas, and illustrated by Engravings.

THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, combining the Analytic and Synthetic Methods, in which the principles of Arithmetic are explained in a perspicuous and familiar manner; containing, also, practical systems of Mensuration, Gauging, Geometry, and Book-keeping, forming a complete Mechanical Arithmetic, designed for Schools and Academies in the United States. By Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M., Preceptor of Bradford Academy. New work.

PRONOUNCING BIBLE. By Israel Alger, Jr., in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation.

G. K. & L.—have constantly on hand an assortment of all School Books, in general use, which they can furnish in any quantities to Traders, on the lowest terms. 29—3m.

NOTICE.
I have given my son, Henry Nailor, his time, until he is twenty-one years of age. I shall therefore pay none of his debts, or claim any of his wages, after this date.

PETER NAILOR.
Brandon, March 31, 1836.